

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

The Poor Negroes Who Perished Hereafter to Save Her Son's Life.

A dramatic story was told at a dinner party recently by a lawyer in whose practice the incident had occurred, says the N. Y. Evening Sun: Just before the emancipation of the slaves a young mulatto, owned by a South Carolina planter, in a sudden fit of anger struck and killed his master's son, who was also his own brother. With the assistance of his mother the young negro managed to escape before the deed was discovered and made his way north, where all trace of him was lost.

As soon as she was freed the unhappy mother followed northward, determined that somewhere and somehow she would find her son if he was still alive, for he was all she had in the world. She was carefully explained to her by her white friends, providing for her wants by doing the work of a laundress and never resting from her efforts to find her boy. She had been a comely young woman in her early days, but hard work and her restless heart had made her old at 40, and at 50 she was bowed and wrinkled like a woman at three score and ten.

One day a summons came to her from an adjoining state, a fearful legal document which she did not comprehend, but which she understood in some vague way to be connected with the welfare of her child. In her perplexity she sought out this lawyer and told him the story of her life. Inquiry showed that she had been summoned to prove the identity of a crime-hardened negro who was under trial in a neighboring state on a grave charge. A curious train of evidence had revealed much of the early life of the criminal, and had fastened upon him the suspicion of being the negro who had so many years before killed his master's son in South Carolina. The question rested upon the testimony of the aged negroess as to whether or not this was the man.

She was brought into court. Before her was the strange and imposing array of court officials; the solemn nature of the oath was carefully explained to her and she was then asked to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The story of her life was drawn out by skillful questioning, and then the prisoner was brought before her. Mother and son stood again face to face; he with all the sins of a criminal's life on his shoulders, and she bound by what was to her the strongest vow a human being can make, to speak the word that should send his guilty soul to its punishment. She gave one devouring look at the slouching figure and hardened face before her. All the hunger of her life appeared in her eyes. Then she raised her bent frame to its fullest height, and lifting her right hand, looked calmly at the judge and lawyers. "Heaven, I swear," she said, "that I never saw him."

She had saved him from the gallows. She was sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary for the charge on which he was originally arrested. But it cost her own life. Remorse and terror for the not-to-be-forgotten sin which she believed herself to have committed together with the deep wound which her heart had received after the hope of so many years were taken away from her, the child's soul, and in a few months the frail body was buried in the potter's field with the lawyer as the only mourner.

How our Navy Used to Shoot.

The proficiency of American gunnery in a war is perhaps best illustrated by the Constitution's first action, with the Guerriere, in which she was hulled but three times, while her antagonist, to use the words of her commander, was reduced to a "perfect wreck" within forty minutes from the time the Constitution began to fire. This battle occurred on August 19, 1812.

In her action with the Java, December 19, 1812, off the coast of Brazil, the Constitution was hulled but four times, and with the exception of her mainmast yard she did not lose a spar. The Java, on the other hand, was "totally dismantled," while her hull was so shattered and pierced with shot-holes that it was impossible to get her to the harbor of San Salvador, which was only a few hours' sail.

In her action with the Cyane and Levant the forces opposed were: Constitution, 31 guns, with 287 pounds of metal; British, 55 guns, with 1508 pounds of metal. In this extraordinary action the Constitution was hulled only thirteen times, while the Cyane had every brace and bowline cut away, "her main and mizzen masts left in a tottering state, and other principal spars wounded, several shot in the hull, nine or ten between wind and water." The Levant also was roughly handled.

Before dismissing the subject of gunnery we should take into consideration the fact that the Constitution's first action, with the Guerriere, was a "perfect wreck" within forty minutes from the time the Constitution began to fire. This battle occurred on August 19, 1812.

The newspapers of the United States. Nine years ago the tenth census included an enumeration of the newspapers published in all the states and territories in 1880. The total number of periodicals then registered was 11,314, of which 971 were published daily. The enumeration of Rowell's Newspaper Directory was less complete than that of Mr. North for the census. Rowell, in his edition of 1880, gave 9,723 periodicals, and 843 dailies. That is to say, the figures of the census were more than 16 per cent. over Rowell's figures for the total of publications, and more than 15 per cent. over Rowell for the number of dailies.

This year Rowell's Directory mentions not less than 16,319 papers printed in the United States, including 1,494 dailies. If the deficiencies of his enumeration count in the same proportion as they did in 1880, as compared with Prof. North's enumeration for the last census, the number of periodicals issued in the United States to-day is not far from 19,000, and the number of daily newspapers not far from 1,700.

AS TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Substances That Are Liable to Cause Fire in Buildings.

All substances that are liable to take fire spontaneously do so more readily when covered up so as to confine the heat generated or when subjected to artificial heat, either from steam or hot-air flues or that of the sun. Oily rags are liable to burn spontaneously, and are doubtless often the cause of fires in factories, junk shops, or paper mills, which are supposed to be of incendiary origin. Canvas when painted with oil paint and rolled up or packed closely in a confined place is pretty sure to burn. Ordinary oil cloth, such as is worn by sailors, when piled in heaps on shelves or elsewhere, is very subject to spontaneous ignition. Such goods should always be hung up, so as to admit of a free circulation of air around them. Spent tan-bark will ignite spontaneously when stacked up in heaps. It is for this reason often used in white lead works to generate carbon dioxide by its fermenting in the corroding bed.

The moistening of such fibrous substances as cotton, hair, or wool is always attended with slight heat. Wet iron filings generate heat rapidly, as does also rusting iron. Very fine fragments of iron and steel, by their rapid oxidation, will become red-hot, and some English scientists declare that the fires known to be caused by steam pipes constantly in contact with wood originate from the rust of the iron. An English authority says:

"When oxide of iron is placed in contact with wood excluded from the atmosphere, and aided by a slightly increased temperature, the oxide parts with its oxygen, and is converted into finely divided particles of metallic iron having such an affinity for oxygen that, when afterwards exposed to the action of the atmosphere from any cause, oxygen is absorbed so rapidly that these particles become red-hot, and in sufficient quantity will produce a temperature far beyond the ignitable point of dry timber. Whenever iron pipes are employed for the circulation of any heated medium (whether hot water, hot air, or steam), and wherever the pipes are allowed to become rusty and are in close contact with wood, it is only necessary to suppose that these circumstances the finely divided particles of metallic iron become exposed to the action of the atmosphere (and this may occur from the mere expansion or contraction of the pipes) in order to account for many of the fires which periodically take place at the commencement of the winter season."

It is difficult to get persons to believe that there is any danger from fire arising from the contact of steam pipes with wood, notwithstanding that there have been well-attested cases of fires originating from this cause.

Iron scraps or filings, or little chips, always found on the floors of machine shops, and usually more or less oily, are liable to heat if they become rusty, and are particularly so when saw-dust is used, as is often the case in belt works. There is an instance on record where a large machine shop was flooded by a sudden freshet, wetting the heaps of iron filings on the floor, which became heated immediately after the water had subsided.—Toronto Monetary Times

The Cockroach.

Comparatively few people know that this familiar of the kitchen is not by any means a native of these climes. It is an importation from the warm and sunny lands of Asia, brought over, perhaps something like two centuries ago.

The first arrivals must have reached this country as stowaways on board ship, and, finding themselves in congenial surroundings, they multiplied apace. Now they seem almost everywhere, but for a long time after they swarmed in the kitchens of town houses they were unknown in the country. No doubt if they had been natives of a similar climate they would have quickly reached even remote villages, but they fortunately have delicate constitutions and cannot stand exposure to cold. Many people must have noticed that it is only in hot summer weather that they are seen far away from the warmth of the kitchen fire. It is this need for a high temperature which causes them to concentrate where it is most abundant. As mentioned before, cockroaches and pantries are comparatively secure against their attacks, in spite of the fact that they would find better fare therein than the crumbs and particles upon the kitchen floor. Their common description as "horrible black beetles" is a curious misnomer. They are not black, nor are they beetles; the only part of the description which is at all applicable to them is the epithet "horrible," with which few will quarrel.—N. Y. Ledger.

Will We Have American Quinine?

Adolph Sutro is trying the experiment of raising cinchona trees at his grounds above the Cliff House. It is from the bark of about a dozen varieties of this tree that quinine is extracted, and if they will thrive in this climate the trees will become very valuable.

Moreover, the cinchona is a very showy tree and highly ornamental, some of them growing to a height of eighty feet. The enormous medicinal consumption of the bark of the cinchona has caused the tree to be extensively cultivated in India and Java. It grows in high altitudes in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, where there is a great deal of moisture. It has been tried with success in Australia, near the seacoast, and Mr. Sutro thinks some of the varieties will grow here, where there is a moisture in the atmosphere all the year round.—San Francisco Examiner.

Seal Catching.

Seal catchers say that the business is one of continual hardship from the beginning of a trip to the end. The climatic during the season is most disagreeable. It is damp and rainy and heavy fogs settle down without a moment's warning. Often and often boats have been separated from the schooner and have wandered about for several days before being picked up. The boat stays out as long as it is light enough to see the seals. The work is tedious and very rough.

OREGON NEWS.

The potato output around Buena Vista will this fall be something near 70,000 bushels.

The crops in Crook were never so good before, and stock of all kinds is in the best condition.

Salem people went the snags removed from the Willamette between that city and Oregon City. At Heppner George Muir's hay stack caught fire and, together with 500 bushels of wheat, was totally destroyed.

Last week 2600 head of sheep were shipped from Klickitat county to the Troutdale Meat Packing Company.

A son of James Hunt, of Gervais, while riding a horse was kicked by another horse which he was driving and his leg broken.

Hon. L. Bilyeu, of Eugene, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization, instead of T. R. Sheridan, who declined.

The Tillamook County Fair Association will hold their first annual fair at Tillamook, beginning September 1st and lasting three days.

The directors of the proposed portage railway company at The Dalles are perfectly willing that Portland should build and own the road.

Andrew Person was killed at Haynes Slough, Coos bay, last week while cutting down a tree, which split and "kicked" back injuring him so that he died in a few hours.

Large cleanups are reported from the placers of the Susanville district in northern Grant and extensive development work is being done on the quartz properties of that district.

There is no need for a man to be idle in Oregon City. Contractor Hugh Peters, who has the contract for the grading of Seventh street, complains of the scarcity of laborers.

William Tompkins, of Forest Grove, has exhibited a bunch of timothy that stood seven feet and four inches in height; also oats five feet four inches, with forty stalks to a stool.

It is known that there are a number of beds of clay in Clackamas county that have every indication of being good potter's clay, though nothing as yet has been done to test them.

Work at the quicksilver mines on Beaver creek is being rushed, over thirty men being employed there. A large amount of money is being expended in purchase of machinery and in opening the cinnabar deposit.

Dr. Patterson is of the opinion that his hop yard of forty acres on the island near Eugene will produce one-third more than in any previous year. Hop lice are present, but in far less numbers than several weeks ago.

Last week an immigrant train containing five wagons and about twenty person passed through Prineville, en route to Multnomah county. They were from Minnesota and North Dakota and had been on the road since May 4th.

Mrs. Emma Ward has the contract for carrying the mail from Farewell Bend to Prineville, Crook county. She has a distance of thirty miles to travel, across the desert, with only sand, sage and juniper in sight, and not a drop of water on the route.

Young Nutt, the counterfeiter who was recently captured in Southern Oregon, says the two Coon brothers who escaped told him they had manufactured \$500 worth of spurious \$5 pieces which they succeeded in working off on Puget sound last summer.

A Salem music dealer sold a \$125 organ and put it in a wagon to deliver. He covered it up and in a short time heard an explosion, and discovered the instrument on fire. It was totally destroyed and the wagon badly damaged. What caused the fire is a mystery.

There has already been some trouble with forest fires in this section, says the Jacksonville Times, and there is likely to be considerable complaint on this score before the season closes. Hunters and others in the mountains are altogether too careless about setting off fire where it will do the most harm.

Umatilla Indians are preparing for their annual hunt to provide their winter's food, and soon their will be an exodus of able bodied braves from the reservation. They will scatter in every direction, to John Day, Malheur, Wallawa, Snake river and all places where good hunting grounds are offered.

Forest Grove has five and three-quarters miles of public sidewalks and nine miles of graded streets. Forty-two new residences, one church and three brick stores are being built, while a two-story addition to the public school building is almost completed. Many other houses are contemplated yet this year.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The trouble between the militia in Washington is now settled amicably.

Several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry was stolen from the residence of Mrs. Driggs in North Seattle.

The county commissioners have added \$300 to the fund for making Thurston county's exhibit at the Tacoma exposition.

A steam fire engine and two hose-carts have been received at South Bend, and a fire department organized.

Seattle police have captured a vagrant with eight diamonds in his sleeve, and are holding him on suspicion that he stole them.

Carl J. Nordin, employed in a shingle mill at Snohomish, ran his hand against a saw last week, which tore off all the fingers on one hand.

Fire at Edison destroyed the Edison hotel which all its contents. The loss is estimated at about \$5000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A son of J. W. Sampson, of Washington, got his hand caught under a rock the other day and so badly smashed that two fingers had to be amputated.

By the falling of a huge fir tree the new residence of Frank Bridgman, at Toledo, was completely demolished. None of the family were in the house at the time.

Henry Hansen, living near Cowitz, while cutting down a cedar snag last week, was in some way caught by the falling snag, which struck him on the back of the neck, killing him instantly.

J. L. Davis informs the Davenport Times that "Texas Jack," one of the horse-thieves whom he had arrested but not convicted recently, was hung somewhere in the Okanogan region last week.

Coffax has a law and order league, the members of which, through their executive committee, have notified the citizens that it is their purpose to see that the Sunday and gambling laws are enforced.

Circulars have been sent out to the thinning ranks of the men who first settled Puget sound, asking them for a lock of their hair and their names. The intention is to work the hair into a picture of Mount Rainier.

People in the Snoqualmie region were much stirred up over the elopement of the 17-year-old daughter of O. S. Jose with a half-breed named Guye recently. The girl is a beautiful blonde, said to be highly accomplished.

Frank Webber, of Lincoln creek, Chehalis county, reports that he has already sold his entire hay crop, the product of fifty acres in the mow, for \$1500. Surely no farmer has a right to kick when he gets such returns as the above.

George Merchant while digging a well at Eureka Flat, near Walla Walla, was suffocated by foul air. He had signaled to be hoisted up and when about half way felt out of the bucket. When brought to the surface a few minutes afterwards he was dead.

The body of Mrs. Burgess, who disappeared from her home near Ritzville about a week ago, has been found in a field near her home. She left a note saying she could not make bread to please her husband. The neighbors are undecided whether it is a case of suicide or murder.

Irrigation will soon be adopted in certain sections of Whitman county, and the result will be watched with interest. Al Hooper, of Hooper postoffice, has recently let a contract for a ditch two miles in length, by means of which he proposes to irrigate 200 acres of prune ground, small fruits and hops, which he proposes to set out next spring.

The North Fork Coal Company, owning a fine-looking mine on the south fork of the Nooksack, are vigorously prosecuting the work of development. A tunnel 125 feet long has been run, and a shaft is now being sunk from the tunnel. The coal is said to be of excellent quality, and the owners are confident that they have a fine property.

Reports are now coming in from almost every county in Western Washington of some big trees discovered for the world's fair. The most definite knowledge has been contributed by Mr. S. H. Soule and Mr. J. M. Saar, of Sumas City, who recently explored a forest of big trees. They measured fir trees from nine to fourteen feet in diameter, six feet from the roots, and these trees run from 300 to 400 feet in height. A perfect spruce was also found which measured fourteen feet in diameter. Specimens like these with cedar trunks five feet square and 120 feet long, without a knot or a blemish—these are what will be shown to attract the lumber makers to Washington, and to help establish markets in the East.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EVAPORATED APPLES.

Our readers will recall the action of the German government in regard to alleged discovery of oxide of zinc in evaporated apples two years ago, and which was made a pretext to discriminate against our products. It was assumed that the process of bleaching the fruit brought caused the ground for complaint. Careful investigation made by our own government departments, however, soon proved that no injurious admixture of any foreign substance entered into the fruit. A searching investigation at various evaporating establishments showed that minute fragments of metallic zinc could be traced, and further search solved the cause. It has been the practice, for rapidity of labor, to scrape the fruit off the trays after evaporating it, and the instrument most convenient and almost universally used was the ordinary steel trowel, and occasionally its sharp edges would clip off minute particles of the galvanized surface. During the past year all evaporating firms, knowing this fact, have substituted a wooden instrument, or simply a shingle, which serves every purpose. In consequence of this discovery and change, not a complaint was made as to production of the fruit of 1890, nor did chemical tests discover any trace of former alleged foreign or injurious substances. It is hoped that this article may be read by all who propose evaporating fruits of any kind the coming year, and that only a wooden instrument will be used for the purpose here stated.—American Grocer.

SHOW ANIMALS.

To the professional feeders for showyard purposes it is not necessary to give any particular caution as to the manner of treating the animals being fitted for the fall campaign, but it is always in order to point out the danger of overdoing the thing. Animals that are naturally of a thrifty disposition if not watched may lay on too much flesh, which is not only detrimental to their future usefulness, but will be accompanied by a loss of smoothness, which may be fatal at some critical moment under the eye of some expert judge. Animals of a daintier habit will require close attention in order to secure the best results. If induced to eat too heartily by means of condiments, etc., a case of indigestion may ensue which will throw the feeder back many days, or perhaps weeks, in the work of training. Study the appetites, therefore, of the animals in charge, and add to a ration here or take from it there, as the exigencies of the particular case may demand.

No great amount of flesh can, as a rule, be put on during the heated term, so that by the middle of July the carcass should be well along toward show form. After fly time arrives it will, in the case of cattle especially, be difficult to do much more than maintain the flesh already gained and put on the finishing touches as respects hair, horns, handling, etc.—Breeder's Gazette.

HOG CHOLERA.

We find the following in a bulletin from the Georgia department of agriculture:

Hogs fed freely on turnips, cabbage, sweet potatoes or chuffas will rarely if ever have cholera.

Sleeping in lousy or dusty beds kills as many or more hogs than cholera.

Plenty of pure water, frequent change of food and clean stalls will contribute greatly to the health and thrift of all farm stock.

DO BEES INJURE FRUIT?

In reply to the query, Do bees injure fruit? it is safe to say no. They will not disturb sound fruit, the outer skin or covering of which is whole. Horticulturists have made complaint that bees injure fruit, and especially grapes, but these complaints, when culminating in a lawsuit, have been, so far as we have heard, settled in favor of the beekeeper.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Half-cured hay is wholly spoiled by rain, and about half-spoiled by a heavy dew, if suffered to receive it when spread upon the ground.

Speed the planter, the harrow, the roller and the corn plow. The finely pulverized earth retains a greatly more moisture than hard and unstrutted ground and it holds all the rain that falls.

In Europe wherever the sugar beet is grown the value of the land has increased. Beets are grown for two or three successive years on the same land, which will then produce better cereals and other farm products.

The Canada thistle has spread so rapidly in New Zealand that a law is about to be passed similar to the Canadian law, compelling farmers to destroy the weed on the roadside adjoining their lands as well as upon their lands.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Walla Walla, \$1.50; Valley, \$1.55 per cental.
FLOUR—Quote: Standard, \$5.00; Walla Walla, \$4.90 per barrel.
OATS—Quote: 43¢/50¢ per bushel.
HAY—Quote: \$12¢/14¢ per ton.
MILLET—Quote: Walla, \$25.00; Shorts, \$25.00. Ground Barley, \$30.00/\$32.00; Chop Feed, \$22¢/26¢ per ton; Barley, \$1.20 (\$1.25 per cental).
BUTTER—Quote: Oregon fancy creamery, 32¢; fancy dairy, 27¢; fair to good, 25¢; common, 15¢/20¢; California, 22¢/24¢ per pound.
CHEESE—Quote: Oregon, 12¢/12½¢; California, 12¢ per pound.
EGGS—Oregon, 20¢ per dozen.
POULTRY—Quote: Old Chickens, \$5.50 (\$6.00); young chickens, \$2.50/\$4; Ducks, \$1.00/\$1.50; Geese, nominal, \$8 per dozen; Turkeys, 15¢ per pound.
VEGETABLES—Quote: Cabbage, \$1.50 per cental; Cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; Onions, 1¢ per pound; Beets, \$1.25 per sack; Turnips, \$1.00 per sack; New Potatoes, 65¢; Tomatoes, 70¢ per box; Lettuce, 12¢ per dozen; Green Peas, 36¢ per pound; String Beans, 3¢ per pound; Cucumbers, 10¢ per dozen; Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; Corn, 10¢ per dozen; Sweet Potatoes, 3¢ per pound.
FRUIT—Quote: Riverside Oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Sunk Lemons, 7 to 8.00; California, 5.00 to 6.00 per box; Apples, 75¢ to 1.25 per box; Peaches, 5.00 to 7.00 per bunch; Pineapples, 50¢ per box; Blackberries 75¢ per pound; Figs, 50¢ per box; Water-melons, 2.50 per dozen; Cantaloupes, 1.50 to 1.75 per dozen; Grapes, 1.00 per box; Pears, 1.75 per box; Nectarines, \$1.25 per box; Crab apples, 3¢ per pound.

STAPLE GROCERIES.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21¢; Rio, 23¢; Mocha, 30¢; Java, 25¢; Arabica's, 25¢ per pound.
SUGARS—Golden C, 41¢; extra C, 41¢; dry granulated, 50¢; cube crushed and powdered, 61¢; confectioners' A, 51¢ per pound.
SYNTHES—Esters, in barrels, 47 to 53¢; in kegs, 50 to 55¢; in cases, 55 to 60¢; per gallon, \$2.25 to 2.50 per keg; California, in barrels, 30¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.
BEANS—Quote: Small Whites, 34¢; Pink, 34¢/35¢; Bayos, 41¢; Butter, 41¢; Lima, 41¢/45¢ per pound.
DRIED FRUIT—Quote: Italian Prunes, 10¢/11¢; Raisins and German Prunes, 10¢ per pound; Raisins, \$1.75/\$2.25 per box; Plum-dried Peas, 10¢/11¢; sun-dried and factory Pears, 11¢/12¢; evaporated Peaches, 18¢/20¢; Snyrna Figs, 20¢; California Figs, 9¢ per pound.
RICE—\$5.50 per cental.
HONEY—Quote: 18¢/20¢ per pound.
SALT—Quote: Liverpool, \$16, \$16.50, \$17, stock, \$11 per ton in carload lots.

THE MEAT MARKET.
Beef—Live, 3¢; dressed, 5¢/6¢.
Mutton—Live, shearer, 31¢; dressed, 75¢.
Hogs—Live, 62¢, dressed, 8¢/9¢.
Veal—5¢/7¢ per pound.
Smoked Meat and Lard—Quote: Eastern Ham, 12¢/13¢; Oregon, 12¢; Breakfast Bacon, 12¢/13¢; other varieties, 8¢/11¢; Lard, 9¢/11¢ per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS.
HIDES—Quote: Dry Hides selected prime, 81¢/92¢; 3¢ less for calfs; green, selected, over 35 pounds, 45¢; under 35 pounds, 3¢; Sheep Pelts, short wool, 20¢/50¢; long, 60¢/80¢; long, 90¢/120¢; shearings, 10¢/20¢; Tallow, good to choice, 3¢/31¢ per pound.
Wool—Quote: Whitmanette Valley, 17¢/18¢; Eastern Oregon, 16¢/18¢ per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage.
HORS—Nominal. Quote: 20 to 25¢ per pound.
NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, \$2.85; Steel, \$2.85; Wire, \$3.40 per keg.
SHOES—Quote: \$1.75 per pair.
COAL OIL—Quote: \$1.90 per case.

Work on the erection of the new Portland chamber of commerce building will be commenced in a few days.

Frank Keim, a printer in Portland, shot himself with suicidal intent August 25th, but failed to put an end to his existence. He may recover.

Thos. A. Sutherland, editor and proprietor of the Portland Sunday Welcome, was drowned on the evening of August 20th by falling off the pontoon of the west landing of the Stark-street ferry.

Another undecided battle was fought on Sunday, August 23d, between the presidential and insurgent parties of Chili near Valparaiso. Several thousand soldiers on both sides were killed, but no advantage gained to either.

Salmon fishing has just commenced in Tillamook bay. The chinook salmon now invade the bay waters. They are not plentiful at present, but when the chinook gives place to the silverside, a much larger number is expected.

The fire and water committee of Walla Walla has awarded the contract for furnishing the city with a new 1500 pound fire alarm bell to the McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, at twenty-cents per pound delivered in that city.

Hon. S. J. McCormack publisher of McCormack's Almanac, and the leading stationery and book dealer in Portland years ago, died in San Francisco. Mr. McCormack was mayor of the city of Portland in 1858, and served several years in the Oregon legislature.

Another call has been issued by the property-owners of Astoria for a meeting to consider the best manner of raising the land subsidy required to secure the commencement and construction of a railroad, standard gauge, from Astoria to transcontinental connection.

Another case of "didn't know it was loaded" occurred in Portland Sunday morning. John Bevan was showing his friend Richard Hughes a pistol when it accidentally went off, the ball entering Hughes' left eye, causing instant death. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting and completely exonerated Bevan from any criminal intent.

GENERAL NEWS.

President Harrison was fifty-eight years old on August 20th.

A young man named Broom killed his father in a fiendish manner.

George J. Osborne, a prominent man of St. Paul, committed suicide.

Evansville, Ind., has just had the heaviest rainstorm for many years.

Two girls were drowned at Lansing, Mich., by the upsetting of a boat.

The frost in some of the Western states did but very little damage to corn.

Considerable damage was done by the recent heavy storm in Missouri.

The water in Salton lake, recently formed in the Colorado desert, is receding slowly.

A deserter from the army was captured at Roseburg and taken back to San Francisco.

The Union Pacific will contest the rates recently fixed for freight over railway lines in this state.

The cloud-burst in Pottsville, Pa., and the rapid rainfall, did damage to the amount of over \$100,000.

The chief of police and six men were killed at Grand, Nicaragua, in the attempt to suppress an outbreak.

James C. Shute, a New York fireman, lost his life in the discharge of his duty, being suffocated by smoke.

The gang of workmen digging in the burned building at Park Place, New York, have so far found seventy-one bodies of persons killed in the disaster. More bodies are missing and being hunted for.

The barn of a farmer named J. A. Robinson, was burned near Newcastle, Cal., while he was attending a meeting of the farmers' alliance last week, and when at the next meeting his house was burned.

The business portion of the city of Jacksonville, Florida, was burned on August 15th. Twenty-five business houses and fifty dwellings were burned. The total loss is over \$1,000,000; insurance \$500,000.

M. Eiffel asks permission to erect a tower on the world's fair grounds, the enterprise to be backed by French capital. He states that it will be superior to the one at the Paris exposition. The prospects are that the proposition will be looked upon most favorably.

Dealers in cigars would do well to remember that according to a law passed by the last congress any person who sells cigars to a customer in any other way than from a properly stamped box, leaves himself liable to a fine of \$100. Handling cigars to a customer in a glass or on a plate or tray or laying a handful before him, from which to make his selection, is a breach of section 2602 of the revised statutes of the United States.

It is the intention of the state fish commissions of the different states to make provision for a comprehensive exhibit of native and cultivated live fish, with hatcheries, appliances and equipments for transportation, models of fish ways in use, etc., at the world's fair. Each state will have its special exhibit, and in addition to this there will be a large government display of shell and sea fish. The coast states will send especially large displays.

The pope, like the German emperor, speaks better English than many Englishmen. He is particularly fond of the queen's tongue, and uses it in preference to French, the language of the vatican, whenever he gives audiences to American or English people. He is also well versed in German. The holy father has a remarkable memory for faces, rivaling that for which the Prince of Wales is noted. But in his own case this is a natural gift rather than an accomplishment.

Judge Hanford, of the United States court, has rendered an important decision in